THURMAN UNABLE TO SPEAK

The Old Roman Taken Suddenly Ill in New York.

HE BREAKS DOWN COMPLETELY

And is Carried Fainting From the Stage at Madison Square Garden and Medical Assistance Summoned.

Thurman Taken Suddenly Ill. New York, Sept. 6.-Madison Square Gar-

den covered a mighty swarm of people to night upon the occasion of the democratic re ception to Allen G. Thurman, and when its holding capacity was exhausted it served as a center to many thousands who were addressed by speakers upon stands at each corner of the building. The interior of the gar den was profusely decorated with the American colors. The platform for the speakers projected seventy-five feet from the northern wall, and was festooned with flags. Above it hung a large flag and with it the portrait of Washington, with portraits of Cleveland and Thurman on either side. Back of the platform were seats for more than five hun dred prominent democrats of this and other dred prominent democrats of this and other states. Directly opposite the speaker's platform was another platform, also profusely draped with flags, on which was stationed Cappa's Seventh Regiment band and the Cleveland and Thurman singing society.

A' 6 o'clock the doors were besieged with eager applicants for admission. At 7 o'clock a single door was opened on the Fourth average side for the general public and man her

nuc side for the general public, and ano her on the Madison avenue side for holders of tickets. Through each poured steadily an unceasing stream of people with the roar of a mountain torrent. The ticket holders rushed for front seats and the reserved enclosure, while the others clambered over the raining and mounted tiers of seats like a besieping army storming a fortress. In a few minutes every seat in the northern galleries was filled. Then the crowds surged into the main For and every minute saw them packed closer and closer to the stout rail ng of the reserved enclosure, and every minute saw the remaining feet—for standing room growing less. Hundreds poured in and squeezed room for themselves until the walls of the building held their estimated capacity

of 5,000 persons, At 8 o'clock Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national campaign committee, called the meeting to order and presented the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, who made a speech, touching mainly upon the treasury surplus. Flower referred to Judge Thurman as "that ripe scholar, that able and upright judge, that leader of the senate and that incorruptible statesman." While Flower was still speaking the crowd near the Madison square en trance began to cheer, drowning the voice of the speaker as they announced the coming of Thurman. As he made his way to the platform the cheers were redoubled, bandanas form the cheers were redoubled, bandanas were waved and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." At the same time there reached the platform Governor D. B. Hill, who took a seat beside Mayor Hewitt, Congressman McMillan, Patrick A. Collins and ex-Governor Leon Abbott of New Jersey. A greeting in the form of a resolution was then read and seasted.

Flower, who had not attempted to finish his speech, at once introduced Thurman, saying: "Feliow citizens: I have the honor to ng: "Fellow citizens: I have the nonor to introduce the old Roman, Allen G. Thurman." As Thurman stepped forward to the speak-er's stand and stood erect, wiping the perspi-ration from his face with the famed ban-dana, the wildest excitement followed. Everyone having a seat stood upon it. Ban-danas and flags were waived and the crowd cheered and cheered again, drowning into muffled sounds the strains of the band. The cheering continued for fully five minutes, and then, in a voice so feeble that only those within a few feet of him could tell, except by the motion of his lips, that he was speaking.

'Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It has been said by the republican papers since I was nominated for the vice presidency that Allen G. Thurman is an old, frail, decrepit, and broken down man. do not know that I should reply this, although I well know that I in no condition to-night to speak to an immense audience such as this. However, I want to speak and in spite of illness I am aimost induced to make the attempt. I beg leave, however, to withdraw, and thank you

for your kind reception.' A hush fell upon the assemblage, as all saw that the hero of the evening was trying to speak to them but was unable to do so. Colonel Brice and Mr. Flower stepped for-ward and each taking Thurman by the arm, ssisted him back from the speaker's stand He was almost fainting, and for a few min-utes was too sick too be moved from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently Judge Thurman was taken in a carriage di rect to the ladies entrance of the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Brice and Barnum and his son, Allen W. Thurman The judge was conducted to his room and was attended by Dr. Goldthwaite, the hote physician. The latter applied remedies, and later it was said that the distinguished patient would be all right in an hour or so. Dr. Goldthwaite said that the judge had been attacked with cholera morbus at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and he had advised his patient to not exert himself by attending the meeting. Judge Thurman insisted upon going to Madison Square Garden, notwithstanding the advice of the phy

Mr. Barnum came out of Thurman's apart ments in a little while and announced that Thurman would be all right in a couple of hours. In the sick room remained Mr. Brice,

hours. In the sick room remained Mr. Brice,
Allen W. Thurman, his son, Allen G. Thurman, jr., and the physician.

Meanwhile, in Madison Square Garden, the
throng called for Governor Hill. He was
presented and at once referred to Judge
Thurman's sudden illness, saying that it was
an illness which had come upon him an hour
before. The governor said that he took great pleasure in announcing that the illness was not serious, and that Judge Thurman would be able to proceed with the work laid out for

Governor Hill then went on and made a lengthy speech, and he was followed by Gov-ernor Green of New Jersey, who devoted himself first to a tribute to Thurman and next to a discussion of the tariff. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky next spoke, Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Boston and Hon. John McSweeny of Ohio followed, prevoking much laughter. Local speakers closed the

meeting.
Allen W. Thurman sent this dispatch to his mother late to-night: Mrs. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O.-H. you see any report in the morning paper about father being sick, don't be at all alarmed. It is simply an old fashioned case of cholera morbus, and he is all right now.

Merriam Gets the Nomination. St. Paul, Sept. 6.-M. B. Merriam was nominated by the republican state convention on the sixth ballot late this afternoon, receiving 270 of the 444 votes cast, Sheffer getting 73 and McGall 101. Upon being escorted into the convention, Mr. Merriam expressed his gratitude for the honor in a brief speech. The rest of the ticket was then quietly pleted by renomination of the present incum bents, as follows: For lieutenant governor A. F. Rice; secretary of state, Hans Mat-sen; state treasurer, Joseph Bobletter; at-terney general, Moses E. Clapp.

The Colorado Republicans. DENVER, Sept. 6 .- The republican state convention assembled at 10 o'clock tals morning and nominated W. H. Brisbane, of Lake,

state treasurer on the third ballot, and Captain John Rice, of Pueblo, secretary of state by acclamation. Amsdon For Governor. CONCORD, Sept. 6 .- After the platform had been read and adopted a bailot was taken,

which resulted in the nomination of Charles

A. Amsgon for governor.

WHY LITCHMAN RESIGNED.

Interesting Correspondence Between Powderly and the Ex-Secretary. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 .- This week the Journal of United Labor contains an article two columns and a half in length, contrib uted by General Master Workman Powderly, and containing the correspondence that passed between him and Charles H Litchman upon resigning the general secre taryship of the order. First is given Litchman's letter of resignation, which has already, been published. Powderly's reply opens with an acceptance of the resignation, and then he adds:

"While I will not question your motives in taking this step, you will, I trust, pardon me if I say that I fail to see how organized me if I say that I fail to see how organized labor can be benefitted by having its officers cast aside the obligations and duties which their constituents imposed upon them, for the purpose of taking sides in a political campaign. It is true that groans and sighs are flaming up from the mouths of political leaders for the wrongs of the working men. Many of those who groan the loudest at this time may justly be classed among those who are the very worst oppressors in the land. The tears they shed will never increase in volume to such an extent as to wipe away the grievous wrongs their past actions or failure to act have imtheir past actions or failure to act have imposed upon the man who bends under poverty's load. The question at issue, the tariff, will not be settled when the votes are counted in November. The election of a president will not make changes unless the people of all the land make judicious selections of such members of the national legislature as will carry out their wishes when congress assembles, Already forty-one nominated candidates, regardless of party, have signed written their past actions or failure to act have imgardless of party, have signed written pledges to work for measures of reform at he request of members of the Knights of Labor. If this plan of our order is faithfully carried out it will result in more good than any other.' Litchman winds up the correspondence.

"I hold it more honorable to lay down offi-"I hold it more honorable to lay down official duties that would hamper private action than to retain such a position and at the same time be engaged in political scheming in secret with party agents whom it is necessary ostensibly to publicly denounce. I heartily believe that, bad as you may think or say the republican party is, the democratic party is infinitely worse by reason of its advocacy of free trade, and I further believe that I should be false to my duty to the people engaged in the industries of my state, if I do not do all in my power to defeat the political combinations that would, if successpolitical combinations that would, if success ful, still fuather lower their standard of wages, and consequently their standard of

BLANCHARD RESIGNS.

But is Prevailed Upon to Reconsider

His Decision. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- George R. Blanchard to-day tendered his resignation as chairman of the Central Traffic association. He announced his decision at a special meeting called for that purpose, giving as his reason that he has been unsuccessful in his efforts to maintain harmony and enforce the rules, owing to the independent course pursued of late by some of the roads. The announcement was received with regret, and the managers at once appointed a committee to confer with Blanchard, and, if possible, to in-duce him to change his mind. After consul-tation with the committee Blanchard consented to defer final action until January 1 on condition that he be allowed absence from October I until such time as he will be able to complete the engagements he had made in anticipation of his withdrawal from the chairmanship. A committee of eight has been appointed to revise the organization of the traffic association, with a view of reducing the office expenses and bringing outside lines into the organization,

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon General Hamilton on

Condition of Camp Perry. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- Surgeon General Hamilton returned to Washington last night from a visit to Florida and Georgia. In speaking of his visit to an Associated Press reporter, he said: "I am satisfied, after persona inspection, that the stories published regarding the condition of Camp Perry are gross exaggerations, based on a desire to break down the regulations requiring ten day's detentior. If there are many improper charac ters at the camp it is certainly not the fault of the government. I told the authorities at Jacksonville that if they sent disreputable people to the camp they could not criticize us for their presence. It seems that while my course has been very unsatisfactory to the people of Jacksonville, it has been entirely satisfactory to everybody else.

Wisconsin Democrats Assemble. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5 .- At the afternoon session of the democratic state convention James Morgan, of Milwau kee, was nominated for governor on the first ballot, receiving the solid vote of eight congressional districts. Other nominaons were made by acclamation as follows: Lieutenant governor, Andrew Kull, of Wal-worth; secretary of state, A. C. Carson, of Eau Claire; state treasurer, Theodore Kersten, of Calumet; railroad commissioner, Herman Nabor, of Shawnee; insurance commissioner, E. M. Evans, of Sauk; attorney general, Timothy E. Ryan, of Waukesha; superintendent of public instruction, Ames Squire of Green Lake. Ryan is also on the labor licket, but his nomination is only an

endorsement. Denver Mail Robberies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- An afternoon paper says that it can be set down as a positive fact that a thief or a gang of thieves has been stealing systematically from the United States mails between this city and the west during the last three months. Never in the history of the postoffice department have so many valuable money packages and letters been stolen as during the last few weeks.
Officers of the postoffice department have
been very reticent about making known the
loss. Whenever it has leaked out that a loss. Whenever it has leaked out that a large package was lost those in charge of the postoffice have sought to keep informa-tion from the public. The losses will amount o thousands of dollars.

A Serious Mine Fire.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 6 .- A serious mine fire is in progress five miles north of this place, at the Lattimore colliery, operated by the Pardee Brothers. A portion of the workings known as the counter shute, on the mside of a slope which has been abandoned for years, was ignited yesterday. It was impossible to get close to the fire. It was decided to-day to adopt the plan of drowning out the mine, and to this end a stream of water was turned into the workings. Should this be successful the fire will not spread to other adjoining workings of this section, which are all connected and honeycomb the entire district. It is impossible to get within half a mile of the fire, and water running from the fire at that distance is at the boiling point. The colliery gave employment to 350 men and boys, all of whom are now idle.

Great Floods in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6. - The heavy rains which have fallen throughout Georgia for the past week have done great damage to the cotton crop. Rivers have overflowed their banks and done great damage, but so far as known no lives were lost. The rail-roads have suffered more or less from wash-

Hovey's Welcome Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6 .- The republicans of Indianapolis held a great out-door demonstration to-night, the immediate accusion being the return of General Alvin P. Hovey, the republican candidate for governor, and the inauguration of the gubernatorial campaign.

AN OPPRESSOR OF THE POOR

Scott's Bogus Pretensions are Exposed in the House.

NO FRIEND OF THE LABORER.

Nebraska and Iowa Postal Matters-Representative Morrell Speaks His Mind on Delayed Appropriation

Scott's Hypocrisy.

Bills-Wine From Currants.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6. Postmaster General Dickinson resumed is duties on the floor of the house this afternoon and continued to coach members who are the recognized mouth-pieces of the administration. He came in just after Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania got through flaying William L. Scott of the same state, Brumm proved by affidavits and the statements of reputable men that Scott, who is the mouth-piece of the administration, and who, in the name of labor and virtue, rushed through the house on Monday the anti-Chinese bill, for the purpose of catching the laboring men of the country, is a large patron of labor contractors, and

employs constantly hundreds of Italians and Hungarians who were brought here under contract, that he has employed special police and detectives for the purpose of breaking up organized labor, and requires all men entering his employ to sign a contract to the effect that they will belong to no labor organization. He proved that Scott ran what is known as "pluck me" stores, which furnish goods at high prices to laborers who are paid low wages, and that he has ejected large numbers of laborers from his houses when they were unable to pay their rent. Mr. Brumm also proved that Mr. Scott was the proprietor of a "rat" newspaper office. This is the kind of a man put forth by the administration to convince the laboring men of the country that President Cleveland and his friends are the friends of the laboring men.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA MAIL MATTERS.
The postmaster general has issued the following order to the superintendent of the railway mail service relating to mail facilities over the Union Pacific railway, a distance of 1,037 miles, to take effect immediately: "Discontinue the use of one line of railway postoffice cars between Union transfer, Ia., (new office) to North Platte, Neb., being a decrease of 293 miles. Author-ize the extension of one line of railway postoffice cars between North Platte and Chey enne, 225 miles, leaving date of commence ment to be stated in a future order."

Special mail service has been asked dis-continued between Sand Creek, Neb., and Cedar Bluffs, after September 15, and to Higherier, Decatur county, Ia., after September 10. The postoffice at the latter place is discontinued. Winston S. Bell was to-day appointed post-master at Wilsonville, Furnas county, Neb., vice William W. Whiting, removed.

WORKING FOR CAPTAIN BOURKE.

Colonel Guy V. Henry, en route to the
Fort Ningara competitive shoot, is in the
city for a few days visiting army friends.
He was at the war department to-day and also called upon the president to speak a word for the promotion of Captain Bourke of the Third cavairy, who for many years was in active Indian service with Colonel Henry. DELAYED APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Representative Morrell, who is one of the oldest and most sagacious republicans in the house was talking recently of the delay in the appropriation bills and the trouble to the country at large some old practises in the house bring upon the people. He said.

"I am in favor of a resolution being adopted at the beginning of every congress which will require the committees having ap propriation bills to report them all within sixty days after congress meets, and which will require the house to take the initiative action by not later than the middle of April. This will give the senate ample opportunity o act on all of the bills by the middle of May, so that the conference committees will all get done with their work before the middle of June. This will insure the completion of all appropriations by the end of the fisca year, June 36th, and it will obviate the ne cessity of passing joint resolutions continu ing existing appropriations over periods is which there are emergencies caused by fail-ure to pass new appropriation bills.

"The failure to pass appropriation bills

within the time when appropriations are running is the least of all the trouble. There is viciousness and almost a crime in holding back for the purpose of controlling legisla-tion, and there is no doubt in my mind that bills are regularly held back with a view to controlling legislation. You see, appropriation bills are privileged matters, and they can be called up at any time and made to take off the floor bills which the dominant party may want to defeat. I am aware that the departments are sometimes at fault in not furnishing their estimate in time to secure an early passage of the appropriation bills but congress has power to teach the heads of departments some business sense as well as some general principles, and I think it is high time congress should do so. If the next house is republican, and I confidently expect it to be, I will guarantee that there will be no bills of any kind held back for the purpose of controlling legislation. The republicans go upon the principle that it is cowardly to defeat or pass measures by indirection. They are willing to meet an is-sue fairly. I think the members should be held personally responsible for this work. Now they shift their responsibility to com-mittees and to parties. If every member was made personally responsible for the failure of a good bill or the passage of a bid one, he would be more careful, more conscien-tions, and the result would be a health ier state of affairs in congress,"

The farmers and fruit growers on the Pa ille slope and certain sections of the south and in north Ohio are agitating quietly by correspondence the subject of currant wines. They believe that the grade of currants grown in sections of France, Italy and Greece from which wines are made can be as easily produced in portions of the United States. A very fine aromatic alcohol is made from cur rants. The currant is a more reliable crop the world over than grapes, while the alcohol for the manufacture of spirits and light wine is greater in proportion to the bulk grapes. Immense quantities of Turkish, Spanish and Grecian currants are shipped every year into France for wine purposes. It will be found quite a simple process to produce wine from dried currants, as it is simple and sure. Consul Hancock writes to the department of state from Patrus, Greece, on this subject as follows: "The fruit is emptied out of the barrels or

sacks in which it arrives into large wooden tubs, of a capacity of several tons, and twice or thrace, according to the quality and strength of wine it is intended to produce, the amount of water is added. During cold weather it is necessary to artificially heat the water to an average summer temperature, otherwise the fermentation would be too long delayed, but under ordinary circum-stances the fermentation has taken place and the liquid is ready to be strained in a period of eight to ten days. When this last opera-tion has taken place the liquid is ready for immediate use and can in no way be distinguished from ordinary light white wines; it is of a light ruby color, and possesses a strength, according to the amount of water that has been added, of from nine to thirteen degrees. Wholesale dealers usually sell it at so much per degree of alcoholic strength. It is also employed for the manufacture of superior brands of wine, and this is done by the admixture of strong and colored Span-ish, Italian and Dalmatian wines, and by various other processes well known in France. This should not, however, cause any prejudice against similar wines, for they contain nothing deleterious or in any way injurious to the consumer, for the currant in its original state is simply a small stoneless grape, which

produce an excellent, strong, fruity-flavored wine; the French, therefore, in adding water to the dried fruit are merely replacing what has been drawn out of it by the action of the sun in the process of drying. Considering how much spurious wine is put on the market newadays, I think one has reason to congratulate himself if he can be perfectly certain he is drinking nothing worse than the liquid produced by the admixture of currants with water. Currants are likewise consumed to a great extent during the vintage by farmers and proprietors of vineyards in France, who produce ordinary qualities of wine and who, owing to the remunerative prices paid for their wines, are anxious to increase their product as much as possible. erease their product as much as possible. Experience has shown them that if currants with the usual proportion of water, are mixed during the vintage with the fresh grapes and allowed to ferment together, the blending is much superior to that obtained by blending is much superior to that obtained by mixing a currant wine to a natural wine, and the liquid obtained has all and every attribute of pure, natural wine. The most careful chemical analyses have declared this, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at if many wine growers in France avail themselves of this to make up, in a small way, for the enormous deficit caused by the rayages of the phyllox. to make up, in a small way, for the enormous deficit caused by the ravages of the phylloxera, which, if I am not mistaken, has reduced the total French wine production from an average of about sixty million hectoliters of wine to about thirty million annually. I may add that the forty to fifty thousand tons of currants annually imported into France, when turned into wine, represent only 15,000 hectoliters, so there is pleuty of room for the further developement of this trade."

MISCELLANEOUS.
Senator Manderson is in the east.
Surgeon Paul Brown, U. S. A., has been
relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, New
York, and ordered to Fort Sidney.
PERRY S. HEATE.

NO USE FOR OLIVES.

American Cotton Seed Oil Supplanting the Foreign Production.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- Special to THE Bes.]-According to a report just received at the department of state from Consul Frank H. Mason, located at Marseilles, France, it is almost an impossibility to procure in the American markets pure olive oil, owing to the decrease in the area in France and Italy, where olive trees flourish, and the great increase in the numerous insects and diseases, which in addition to the unfavorable phases of weather, yearly render the olive crop more or less uncertain, and the the olive crop more or less uncertain, and the discovery that American cotton seed oil can be used in the manufacture of olive oil by the cunning French and Italians who produce less than 15 per cent of the quantity of olive oil which the market demands. Last year there were over two million gallons of cotton seed oil exported from the United States to Marseilles alone, and more than half of this vast ountility was and more than half of this vast quantity was used for adulterating olive oil, a large part of which was re-exported to the United States through a duty of 30 per cent. The French are very inconsistent, however, in their dealings. It was only a few weeks ago that 1,000 tierces of American lard were stopped at the wharf in Marseilles and the consignees subjected to a costly process, which is not yet terminated, because the lard was found upon analysis by the custom officers to contain 10 per cent of cotton-seed oil. It is thus shown that while France practically excludes from her ports American lard with only 10 per cent of cotton-seed oil, about half of the alleged olive oil produced in sections of France is shipped to the United sections of France is shipped to the United States without any restriction, and it contains 85 per cent of cotton-seed oil. There should undoubtedly be something done to restaliate upon discriminations against American products of this character.

Consul Mason gives the following interesting observations relative to the process by which adulterations of clive oil are detected:

The rank low-priced alive oils, from south-

"The rank, low-priced clive oils from southern Italy (Buri), Algeria and Tunis, have been brought here in vast quantities, diluted with cotton or sesame, and been consumed and exported wholesale in place of the fine, delicate high-grade oils of the Van and Bouches du Rhone, which have thus been nearly elbowed out of the market. This has so reduced the value of olive oil in southern France that the government has set itself seriously to the task of providing a remedy The first step was to discover some method of detecting such adulterations which should be not only exact in its results, but sufficiently simple to be practicable for farmers, dealers and ordinary consumers. It was stated in a report which was made from this consulate in February, 1888, that no such process was then known. As late as the 17th of May last a meeting of the Scientific and Industrial society of Marseilles was addressed by Mr. Ernest Milliam, an accomplished analytical chemist, who reviewed claborately all of the known processes, and admitted that none of them were sufficiently delicate and exact to detect an be not only exact in its results, but sufficient sufficiently delicate and exact to detect adulteration of less than ten per cent. 'Callietet' process, which consists in treat-ing the oil with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, has been hitherto generally em-

untrustworthy unless the degree of adulteration exceeded twenty per cent. "The 'Bechi' process, now used by the Italian government, will detect an admixture of fifteen per cent of cotton-seed oil, pro vided the sample analyzed contains no glycer ine, formic acid, or free satty acids, any use of which, even in minute quantity, is suffi-cient to mask the chemical reaction upon which the process of Signor Bechi depends.

ployed, but this was declared by Mr.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

Washington, Sept. 6.- Special Telegram THE BEE. |-Pensions granted Nebraskans: to The Bee. |—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Increase—(Navy)—John Gorman, Omaha; Daniel Fuller, Tekamah; Tillman G. Wooster, Nebraska City; John Dibble, Stewart; Joseph B. Adams, Gibbon; Chauncey A. Evans, Stanton; Henry C. Wells, Burlingame; Arthur W. Squires, Broken Bow; George L. Burbank, Guide Rock. Reissue—(Navy)—Cyrus D. Adams, Grafton.
Pensions for Iowans: Increase—Samuel Downing. Lennox; Peter Fahn, Panama Henry W. Zeentz, New Market; Robert C. Grige, Murray; William L. Bockwith, Pres-

Grigg, Murray; William L. Beckwith, Prescott: Brazillai Marion, Calliope; (navy) Francia S. Phipps, Cedar Rapids; Josep Conway, Ottumwa; Hiram Hanes, Villisca Wallace Rea, Bangor, Reissue-George Miller, Charies City; James Anthony Glen-wood. Reissue and mcrease-William H. Locke, Independence.

Surgeon General Hamilton Talks. Washington, Sept. 6.-Surgeon General Hamilton returned to Washington last night from a visit to Florida and Georgia. In speaking of his visit to an Associated Press reporter he said: "I am satisfied, after personal inspection that that the stories published concerning the condition of Camp Perry are gross exaggerations based on a desire to break down the regulalished tions requiring ten days' detention. If there are any improper characters at the camp it is certainly not the fault of the government. I told the authorities at Jacksonville that if they sent disreputable people to the camp they could not criticize us for their presence It seems that while my course has been very unsatisfactory to the people of Jacksonville, it has been entirely satisfactory to every-body else."

Washington Brevities.

The forthcoming report of the postmaster general well shows that the number of presdential postoffices in force July 1, 188 2,502, an increase during the year of 166. The total amount of salaries paid to presidential postmasters was \$4,202,800, an increase under the act of Murch 3, 1883, of \$322,500, or 8 per cent. The total gross receipts from presidential postoffices for the year were \$38,498,-988, an increase of \$3.822,826, or 9 per cent. Surgeon Hamilton was summoned to the white house yesterday afternoon for a con-ference with the president and Secretary Fairchild in regard to the measures taken to aid the yellow fever sufferers in Florida, and to prevent the spread of the epidemic. He made a statement of what had been done so far, and explained his action in detaining refugees from Jacksonville at Camp Perry as essential to the safety of the surrounding country. The president expressed great sympathy for the people of Florida, and instructed the surgeon general to do all that is possible for their relief, keeping in view, at the same time, the safety of the others.

THE NEBRASKA METHODISTS.

Second Day's Session of the Central

YORK COUNTY'S COURT HOUSE.

City Conference.

The Contractor Wants More Money Than the Commissioners are Willing to Give-Senators Nominated-Other State News.

The North Nebraska M. E. Conference. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-This was the sec and day of the Methodist annual conference. At roll call this morning the names of absentees on yesterday answered till the total numbered nearly seventy. To a looker-on at present it seems marvelous that one-fourth of the state should provide fields of labor for as many ministers as the whole of Nebraska furnished fourteen years ago. Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., was fixed as the time for considering the educational matters of the conference, and Dr. Lemon was added to the committee on education as a member-at-large. The regular order of business for Saturday at 2 o'clock is the consideration of the quesat 2 o'clock is the consideration of the ques-tion of a state camp ground where yearly all the Methodists of the state may congregate in a grove and sleep in cottages and tents. A very fine debate was provoked by the offering of a resolution in regard to asking for the appointment of a committee to in-quire into and report upon the subject of the episcopal residence. There seems to have been some bargaining with Lincoln on the score of the location of the bishop's home, and some of the preachers think it was not authorized. It will all come to the surface authorized. It will all come to the surface on Saturday, most likely. Bishop Newman expects to be on our soil early in October, and all the questions pertaining to his home must be settled at an early date. The presiding elders read written reports of their districts—four in number. Dr. Manfield's was remarkable for its pointed good sense, and Rev. A. Hodget's made an impression because of allusions to the destructive effects of the blizzard last Janders of the Elders Val uary in the western part of the Eikhorn Val ley district, where all the horses and cattle of some of farmers perished, and on account of which the pecuniary support of the preachers was very meager. But none of them forsook their posts. The character of a large number of preachers was passed upon. Reports were made of the examination of a number of young preachers, some of whom will be left without appoinments that they may attend one of our literary or

The Contractor Wants More. YORK, Neb., Sept 6.—[Special to THE BEE]—The court house has been completed. The building committee submitted a report to the county board of supervisors at its ses sion yesterday in favor of paying to the contractor, D. B. Howard, of Lincoln, \$51,600 which is something in excess of the contract price. The board adopted the report and tendered the contractor the amount in accordance to the recommendations. This offer was promptly refused by the contractor who wanted \$57,000. He claims the building has cost him \$62,000 or more, and that he is entitled to full pay. He will sue for \$55,000 in the November term of court. The architect, O. H. Placy submitted a report to the board against the acceptance of the building.

Senator Lindsay Renominated. McCcor, Neb., Sept. 6.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The republicans of the Twenty-ninth senatorial district assembled in convention at the opera house this evening for the purpose of completing the state ticket by making a nomination for the senate. Charles Brewer, of McCook, was chosen chairman and F. B. Harcourt, of caosen enairman and F. B. Harcourt, of Trenton, as secretary, and the names of J. P. indsay and John C. Gamble were before the convention. The vote was 32 for Lindsay and 17 for Gamble. The nomination of Lindsay was then made unanimous. senator formally accepted the nomination in a few well chosen words and the convention

adjourned.

Chasing the Horse Thieves. LAMAR, Colo., Sept. 6 .- Word comes from Vilas, fifty miles south, that seven horses were stolen from that vicinity Tuesday night. The loss was not discovered until yesterday morning, when a posse was organ zed to go into the neutral strip after the thieves. The party is armed with Win-chesters and each man is well mounted. They will visit Squaw canon, where the out desperate conflict may be looked for, as the ien who compose the posse are determined fellows and good shots.

Addressed By General Van Wyck

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Sept. 6.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Hon. C. H. Van Wyck addressed a large audience at a picnic given by Pomona grange of this county three miles west of town this afternoon. He spoke ever an hour on questions of direct interest to the farmers. State Master O. E. Hall was present and assisted also Deputy Grand Master S. R. Root of In dianela, who gave a short speech explaining the purposes and present condition of the

The Butler County Fair. DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 6 .- [Special Tele rram to THE BEE.]-The third day of the Butler county fair brought together a large crowd. The exhibition of the products of the county are not as good this year as in former years, which is due to the early date of the fair. Some racing was done, but the chief attraction was the speech of Judge Mason, which on account of the wind and dust was short, and was completed in Nowotony's hall in the city this evening. The judge is an able exponent of republican principles

and has done justice to the republican cause. Cigar Makers Locked Out.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Sept. 6 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-The union cigarmakers employed in Beaulous' cigar factory, No. 83, were locked out on Monday, their places be ing filled by scabs from Davenport, Ia. It has caused a great deal of excitement among the union men of this city, as it is the first of the kind that has ever occurred here. The locked out men are quiet.

Gist-Reaves.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Sept. 6 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Miss Annie Reaves, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Isham Reaves, was married this morning to Mr. T. J. Gist, of this city. The contracting parties are favorably known through the state. The couple left for Chicago and New York on

Nominated For Senator.

VALENTINE, Neb., Sept. 6,-[Special to THE BEE.]-C. H. Cornell was nominated for state senator in the republican senatoria convention at Rushville. Mr. Cornell is a prominent business man here, being the president of the Valentine bank, and also chairman of the county central committee.

Fairbury Takes the Cup. Wanco, Neb. Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Company D of Fairbury was awarded the governor's cup in the competi-

Died of Consumption. Sidney, Neb., Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Mrs. Lavin, wife of Edward

Lavin, a prominent grocer here, died at 5 o'clock this evening of consumption. He formerly lived in Hebron, Thayer county. yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- In the senate today among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar, was the senate bill, appropriating \$150,000 for a postoffice building at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling the attention of the president respectfully to the resolution of the senate of August 28, requesting him to communicate to the senate copies of all communications addressed by his direction to the government of Great Britain remonstrating against the unfair treatment of American citizens, and requesting him to furnish such information as soon

as possible, that it may be considered in acting on pending legislation.

The Chinese bill was called up and Mr. Sherman said that he had information now from an undoubted source (not from the president or secretary of state) that the probability was that the Chinese government had not refused to ratify the treaty. He was informed that the Chinese legation had no information on the subject, and that the president had none. When the bill came from the house he had assumed, as a matter of course, that the house had passed it on information that came from the executive. The senate had no information about it. The senate only knew that the house of represensenate only knew that the house of represen-tatives has suddenly suspended its business in order to pass this bill on motion of the gentleman who was supposed to be in favor with the executive. Without such in-formation the senators should not rush wildly, like a flock of frightened partridges, into the passage of the bill. If it should turn out that the Chinese government had not rejected the treaty, the hasty passage of of the bill would be unbecoming to the American senate. He thought that the sen-ate was bound, by common courtesy due beate was bound, by common courtesy due be-tween nations as between individuals, to await the action of the Chinese government on this subject. He asked, by unanimous consent, that the bill might informally be laid aside.

Mr. Stewart objected.
Mr. Platt said that he should vote for the bill, but under protest. He did not like the way it came before congress. Why should there be hot haste to override the act now awaiting the president's signature and to pass the bill which, under the circumstances, would be a direct insult to a nation with which the United States desired to continue on friendly commercial relations. Was it a vote catching performance? Had it come to this, that high public offices had been prosti-tuted for democratic election eering purposes? If not, what other reason existed for thrusting the bill on the attention of congress in such an untimely way. If a vote was forced upon the senate now he would vote for the bill, because he was not going to act on the assumption that the pending bill was an electioneering dodge.

Mr. Morgan questioned the sincerity of the

Pacific slope senators as to the exclusion of Chinamen.
This statement was challenged by Mr. Mitchell, who said, somewhat excitedly, that there was not one word of truth in it, from eginning to end

Mr. Morgan repeated that the plutocracy of the Pacific slope was in favor of retaining hinese laborers.
Mr. Mitchell remarked that the question

California a few years ago, and he asked whether the senator from Alabama would have the candor and honesty to state to the enate the result of the vote. Mr. Morgan retorted in an indignant manner that the word "honesty" was a word which the senator from Oregon ought not to use with so much flippancy. On the point of

and been submitted to a vote of the people of

honesty he (Morgan) had as good a record as the senator from Oregon. Mr. Mitchell explained that he meant political honesty.

Mr. Morgan—A politically dishonest man cannot be trusted with my pocketbook. I do ot make such a distinction, and never have

Mr. Mitcheil-The senator may make his own application.

The debate being closed, the senate proeeded to vote on the passage of the bill The vote was unanimous-yeas 57, nays none. There being no quorum voting, there was a

call of the senate, when thirty-nine senators, exactly a quorum, answered.

Mr. Hoar said that he had been present when the vote was taken yesterday and to day, but had refrained from voting for reasons stated by the senator from Ohio, Sherman. Mr. Sherman had also withheld his vote on both occasions. It was agreed by unanimous consent that a vote would be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and then the

senate adjourned. House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- After a sharp per onal colloquy between Scott and Brumm, both of Pennsylvania, the house passed the morning hour in the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical division of the pension office.

Pending discussion, the house resumed consideration of the retaliation bill. Mr. McCreary of Kentucky gave notice that he would call the previous question on the bill to-morrow at 4 o'clock.
Mr. Scott then resumed the floor and con tinued his speech in support of the bill. he conclusion of Mr. Scott's speech the iouse adjourned.

A Kanuck Who Would Fight.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.-The department of the militia is greatly incensed over the action of Lieutenant Douglass, of the Twenty-fourth light infantry, in writing a letter to a Toronto newspaper, over his own name and rank, as an officer of the militia of Canada, dwelling upon the possibility of war with the United States, and suggesting that Canada's prime move would be to take De-troit. He has been asked for an explanation, and it is believed he will be asked to resign.

Bloody Work of a Maniac.

Indianapotis, Sept. 6 .- Near Columbus, Ind., last night, James Ford, a farmer, while suffering from detirium, caused by fever, sprang from his bed and made an attack upon his wife and two children. He seized ; chair and knocked down the youngest child a babe, killing it, and fatally injuring hi wife and ten-year-old son. It require wife and ten-year-old son. It required eight men to manacle the delirious man.

Bloody Arkansas Election Affray.

FORREST CITY, Ark., Sept. 6 .- During a sloody affray at Milbrook on election day, one white man was fatally and six others slightly wounded. It is claimed that the negroes at-tempted to steal the ballot box, but finding the whiteson guard fired a volley and fled. The fire was returned by the whites, but without effect.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion. SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 6 .- By the explosion of a steam thresher William A. Bennett was instantly killed and two other men were terribly crushed and scalded and will die. Five other employes were bruised and scalded, but none scriously. The boiler was old and

Can't Even Manufacture Cider. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6 .- The Journal's Waterloo special says Judge Ney, under the Iowa prohibitory raw, decided that a man cannot lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and instructs the grand jury to indict if they find such a thing has been

Texas Fever in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Sept. 6 .- Texas fever has made its appearance among the cattle in the west ern suburbs of this city, and is killing off fine milch cows belonginging to dairymen and suburban residents. It is asserted that the

disease was brought there by several herds of Texas cattle driven from the North St. Louis stock yards to the slaughter houses. An Appeal for Aid. NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- Mayor Hewitt issued an appeal to the public to-day for aid for the

EIGHTEEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Result of the Terrible Railroad Ace cident Near Paris.

FORTY OTHERS BADLY WOUNDED.

Passengers Tell the Story of the Hors rors of the Wreck-But Few Americans Aboard and None Killed.

Thrown in a Heap.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennet.]
PARIS, Sept. 6.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-A terrible railway accident occurred at half past two yesterday morning on the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean line, between Malain and Velars sur Ouche, near the viaduct of La-Combe Foucheres. The down express No. 11, from Paris to Dijon and Lyons, which started at 9:20 at night and was due at Dion at 2:15 a. m., ran off the line. Some of the cars were thrown in a heap. Before news of the mishap could be sent to Dijon the up fast train had left that station at 2:11, and rushing along at high speed, ran into the wreck in pitch darkness. The collision was terrific. Both engines were smashed to

When the casualties came to be counted eighteen of the passengers were found dead or dying, and forty were dreadfully wounded.

No Americans, happily, were among the victims, but there were several English, namely: Miss Marcell, Mr. Howden, an English student, and Mr. Barengall. Captain Mariott was dangerously wounded. The other victims so far identified are French or Swiss. As soon as news of the collision had spread over the boulevards and foreign quarters, the Herald office was beseiged with inquirles from the friends of the passengers. On early receipt of the sad tidings the Herald had telegraphed to Dijon for the news. Intimations speedily came to hand that the

passengers from Paris were about seven. I met the train at Lyons. An English gentleman, traveling by easy stages from a holiday trip in Italy, said: "I was half asleep after a long journey when I was aroused by a violent shock. On alighting I found myself in the middle of a ghastly scene. There was not a light anywhere. Before I knew anything I was out and helping to pull the injured people from the debris of wrecked cars, twisted axles, broken glass and panels. One hideous scene followed another. When day began to dawn we survivors realized the extent of the catas-

William L. Guest, of Philadelphia, said: "I never had such an experience. How I got out of that I can't tell you."

Said another passenger: "I remember a shock and hearing horrible groans. Then I fainted. A lady had her child and husband killed beside her, but herself escaped uninjured. In frenzied despair she rushed to the nearest telegraph office to wire her friends, but with true official stolidity the man in charge refused to accept any message until 7 o'clock. Another lady, on trying to get out of ther car, shricked with fright as she stepped on the mangled body of a gentleman with whom, a few minutes before, she had been playfully relating her holiday experiences."

Most of the victims were taken back to Dilon. All the passengers enough came on to Paris.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The London Papers Devote Space to Belligerent Speeches. (Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.)

LONDON, Sept. 7 .- | New York Herald

Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-All the morn-

ing papers devote attention to the banquet of the cutlers at Sheffleld where the Duke of Rutland and Sir Charles Tupper made belligerent speeches on the fisheries. The duke as a cabinet minister referred pointedly to the president's message as "a bluster of words." The Morning Post, in an editorial on the speech, says that the Duke of Rutland is the first minister who has spoken since the unexpected message was sent to congress by President Cleveland. Assuming that his words reflect the spirit of the cabinet generally we have them as an excellent augury for the future adjustment of the dispute. "England and Canada united in a just cause," says the duke, "can stand a good deal more bluster than that which has just been addressed to them. From all the evidence it will be seen that President Cleveland has failed to upset the judicial attitude either of the imperial or the Canadian government, and we may hope that in a view of this attitude and with the strong moral pressure which the American nation generally is certainly to bring to bear on their rulers, President Cleveland and his advisors will adopt an attitude more conformable to

the usages of pacific diplomacy." The Standard, in an editorial on the subject, says: "For the subsequent change of tactics on the part of President Cleveland or for the unfortunate vote of the senate the colonists are not responsible. Although anxous to keep on good terms with the United States they cannot make shipwreck of their own interests and those of their posterity to blige American party politicians.

The Daily News, commenting on the speech, observes in reference to what he called the late extraordinary message of the president : "Sir Charles Tupper drew a distinction which ought to be borne in mind. When the commissioners began their labors at Washington they found all the United States, without distinction of person or party, against Canada The opinion was universally held that Canada was enforcing a harsh interpretation of the treaty of 1818 had, and incurred, the just hostility of every American. To-day the only enemy of Canada is the senate and the senate is preoccupied in the electoral contest of the republican party. Sir Charles Tupper has chosen to forget that the president dent is hardly to be counted among the con-

verts of whom he boasts much." The sharp talk of the American press is being cabled here and excites much gossip in political and mercantile circles. All the English side show how senseless was the Blaine cry, "The British people are solid for Cleveland,"

The London Stock Exchange. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

London, Sept. 6 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The absence of the Hebrew element for their new year festivities depressed the market. American opened erratic and, excepting one or two leading stocks, prices dwindled, arbitrary after the Wall street opening large solling orders from the other side dragged everything down. Room traders offered stool freely, although there was little bona fide selling. Louisville suffered on the fever spread, whilst Erre was firm. The Milwaukes dividend was discussed freely. Mexicana were down on speculative sales. The bank rate was unchanged at 3 per cent.